

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14. NO. 11.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

TERMS-\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

What Kind of Goods and Prices

Our Great May Sale

BRINGS FORTH.

A SHORT SILK STORY.

but a profitable one. It is only a few hundred yards of handsome, stylish silks, such as you have been admiring for the past few weeks, are going at prices that ought to take away every yard of them. Here we quote past and present values: \$1.00 yd. silks, May sale price, 50 cents.

Bring Your Samples and we will do the rest.

We are in business to sell to you goods of high quality for less money than any other store in this great May sale. It often pays to find out what we can do before you decide. Now if you are buying dress goods these items ought to be particularly interesting—compare them with others.

56 in. black Jacquard mohair 25 cent quality for 25 cents.
50 in. black plain mohair 25 cent quality for 25 cents.
40 in. black Jacquard mohair 50 cent quality for 25 cents.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.

ABOUT SHIRT WAISTS.

No need telling you how much comfort there is in these cool common-sense garments. You are more interested in knowing that we show the prettiest shirt waists at the least prices. By-the-way, we might add that there are shirt waists here so good, and priced so little in our May sale, that we cannot get any more like them when present stocks are exhausted, which will be very soon.

50 cent shirt waists 25 cents.
50 " " 25 "
25 " " 20 "
25 " " 15 "

\$1.00 shirt waists 50 cents.

Not capes simply, but

stylish capes.

The great difference in buying is that of getting what the trade will be pleased with and what they will be dissatisfied with after they have used it a while. Particularly is this true of wraps. Capes are certainly the thing this season.

We have about twelve or fifteen of the most stylish and expensive ones left and they are going to be sold at prices this week that will make them go quick. May prices will move them.

Game Warden Martin was in our city Tuesday.

L. J. Billings was in Milwaukee the first of the week.

Geo. O'Connor, of Eagle River, was in the city last Saturday.

W.H. Ashton, Jr. is night operator at the Northwestern depot.

J. O. Moen, of Wausau, called at the New North office Monday.

Orrin Small, of New London, was here the first of the week on business.

R. Otto, of State Line, transacted business in Rhinelander last Saturday.

Carl Christofferson went to St. Paul Tuesday for a week's visit with friends.

Everything went Republican in St. Paul, except two aldermen. Doran was elected mayor by 2700 plurality.

Mr. F. D. Orr, of West Superior, was in the city Tuesday, in the interest of an extensive dynamite plant at that place.

It tickles the Chicago Clothing Store people to see the weak imitators of their bargains to customers trying to follow them. Beers & Co. always lead.

Little Webb Brown, son of Anderson Brown, received a handsome white Shetland pony from the southern part of the state last week. It is a beauty and was sent here by express.

There is nothing louder or boisterous in the Cash Department Store than All Wool suits at \$7.00 for men, but there is a lowness in price and highness in quality that no one cares to meet.

"Mrs. Saunderson's reading was a great success. It was a literary treat. We hope to see her again." Evening Wisconsin, February, 1896. At the Congregational church, Friday evening, May 15.

The Lewis Hardware Co. have just put in the finest assortment of carriages ever brought to the city. If you need anything in the carriage or wagon line you should call on them before purchasing, as they are cheap.

To the ladies: The Dry Goods buyer for the Cash Department Store is now in our great market center securing for you the cream of bargains there offered. These many rare bargains will be offered to you in a few days at prices that will astonish you.

There will be a meeting of the Oneida County Agricultural Society Friday evening at the council rooms. Everyone that is interested in seeing Oneida county's first fair success should turn out to the meeting, as the dates should be set and the premium list made out.

If you are in a hurry for goods and wish to buy them just as cheap as your neighbors go to the Cash Department Store. There you do not have to wait for special spring, snap, cost, overloaded or any other kind of sales to get good goods and get them at the lowest of low prices.

Beers & Co. fear no competition because they force other merchants to trail behind them in giving their customers protection in the matter of lowest prices and good values.

Look over the new spring goods at Gray's before purchasing. Money saved by doing so.

Another lot of fresh Eggs and dairy Butter just received at Keddie's. Quality guaranteed.

If you intend buying a carpet it will be to your advantage to return them and get 49 cents, the price of each.

"Mrs. Saunderson is a talented woman. She masters all she undertakes, and her rich voice, her graceful gesture, and her sympathetic interpretation of all she reads, are sure to captivate her audience."—C. W. Emerson, Pres. Emerson College of Oratory. At Congregational church, Friday evening, May 15.

Mrs. Cora Treadwell wishes to announce to the ladies of Rhinelander and vicinity, that she has purchased the millinery stock of Mrs. Perry, and will continue the business at the old location. She has secured the services of a thoroughly competent and stylish milliner, and all orders will be filled promptly. She invites the ladies to call and inspect goods and get prices.

If you are looking for poor goods at high prices, poor goods at low prices or good goods at high prices we cannot help you out. But if you are looking for good goods at low prices we are the people you are looking for.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Sheriff Smith is in Oshkosh on business to-day.

St. Augustines Guild will meet with Mrs. Fuller Wednesday, May 15.

Prof. Allen left for Merrill Wednesday for a brief visit with friends.

Frank Lambert has accepted the position of delivering express for the Western Express Co.

T. B. McIndoe, Old Clark, Harry Ashton and Prescott Calkins were at Parish after trout Tuesday.

W. E. Brown was at Merrill yesterday to attend the meeting of the Valley Lumbermen's Association.

Carl Christofferson went to St. Paul Tuesday for a week's visit with friends.

Mrs. E. C. Vessey left last night for Pennsylvania, where she will spend a few months visiting relatives.

Mrs. Ella Rice leaves for Waukesha to-day where she will visit with friends and relatives for two weeks.

Wm. Averill leaves Monday for Minneapolis, where he has accepted a position with a big mill firm, sorting logs.

Marquardt, the cigar man, is distributing a handsome souvenir to his patrons this week. It is in the form of an attractive advertisement.

An Indiana man has been asleep four years, only opening his eyes at meal times. There are lots of other Hoosiers who manifest but little enthusiasm except at meal times.—St. Paul Globe.

The new school board met Monday night, and as John Barnes was out of town and had no chance to speak, elected him president of the board. Mrs. W. C. Ogden was elected vice-president.

The "Passion Play" at Oberammergau will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Father Ceary, of Green Bay, under the auspices of the Catholic ladies, some time in the near future.

"At the Remenyi Concert, (Monona Lake Assembly) the readings by Mrs. Saunderson were given with strength and cleverness, and were very effective. The audience evidenced their appreciation by rapt attention and general applause."—Madison Democrat, July, 1895.

The future can only be judged by the past. Some merchants are continually telling about what they are going to do. The Cash Department Store is doing at present just as they have been doing in the past; that is selling all goods in their line cheaper than any other merchant in Northern Wisconsin. Comparison of goods and prices will prove this statement to you any day.

Rev. J. H. Chandler delivered the second of his series of lectures on "Paul, the Apostle" last Sunday evening at the Congregational church. The music for this service was of an exceptionally high order. Prof. Hayner, of Chicago, assisted by Messrs. Allen, Marks and W. K. Chandler, of this city, rendered selections which were highly enjoyed by the congregation.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

A spark from the burner at the G. E. Wood mill at Woodboro, last Sunday afternoon, came near causing a most disastrous fire at that little burg, one which would have wiped the town off the map had it not been gotten under control. The spark set fire to a big slab pile lying near the mill and it soon became a raging mass of flame, which threatened to communicate with the lumber piles and buildings adjacent. Help from here was telegraphed for and the call was promptly responded to. The "Soo" company furnished transportation and hose and men were sent there immediately. After hard work on the part of the men the flames were extinguished, and owing to the prompt work but little real damage was done.

Belts—Scintillating, shimmering, sparkling like a sunbeam from the glowing west, and the summer girl of '96 will find no prettier collection than our designs.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

The Pelican Boom Company's tug boat caught fire in some unaccountable manner Wednesday night and before the blaze could be extinguished, considerable damage was done. It is being repaired and will soon be ready for business again.

People do not trade at the Cash Department Store because its proprietors are law abiding citizens, non-politicians, good fellows or anything of the kind, they trade there simply because they can get better goods for less money than at any other place in Northern Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's semi-centennial celebration has taken on a definite shape. The committee of 100 has appointed an executive committee of nineteen and these nineteen men will organize a stock company which will have charge of all the affairs of the Exposition. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be raised to promote the enterprise, and it is intended to make it the greatest exposition ever held in the west, excepting only the World's fair. John Barnes, of this city, was chosen as the Ninth District member of the Executive committee.

A Musical Treat.

The choir concert at the Union church last Tuesday night was one of the very best musical entertainments ever given in the city. The program opened with a piano number by Miss Chambers, which was well rendered. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chandler and W. K. Chandler then sang a trio entitled "The Hunter's Farewell." It was a handsome selection and received much applause. Mr. S. H. Hayner followed with a viola solo by Wittman which was finely executed and well received by the audience. W. K. Chandler sang two selections, an aria by Mozart and "Two Grenadiers" by Schuman, in his usual vein, both of which were enjoyable. Harry Butler was heartily encored after singing one of his comic specialties. Miss Grace Chambers' rendition of Chopin's Polonaise Militaire and Paderewski's Minuet was perfect and brought forth hearty signs of appreciation. The solo by Mrs. J. J. Reardon, with viola obligato, was one of the most perfect things it is one's privilege to hear. In response to the applause brought forth she sang "Good Night, Good Night Beloved," a beautiful piece and perfectly sung. The concert closed with songs by W. K. Chandler, which were pleasing and well rendered, and a viola solo by Mr. Hayner which reflected credit on his ability as a performer on that instrument. The attendance was not as large as the excellence of the program warranted. The concert was deserving of a crowded house.

The following marriage notice is taken from the Cottonwood Current, of Minnesota:

At the residence of the bride's parents in Posen, on Wednesday, April 22, Mr. W. C. Hagemester, of Rhinelander, Wis., and Miss Emma Frank, Rev. Mueller, pastor of St. Lucas church of Posen officiating. The ceremony occurred at 2:30 p.m. and was attended by a large number of the friends and relatives of the bride and groom, who, after the ceremony, were entertained in the usual generous manner in which the Franks treat their guests. Many useful and beautiful presents were received by the happy couple which will serve to remind them, in future days, of the occasion in which they were held by their friends. The bride is the daughter of R. Frank. She has a liberal education and is a lady of excellent character. Mr. Hagemester is a traveling salesman for the North-Western Bed Co., of Minneapolis; a position which he has held for a number of years. He is a pleasant gentleman and has excellent prospects for the future. The couple left on the 11:30 train yesterday for Minneapolis where they will remain over Sunday and will then go to Rhinelander, Wis., where they will reside. Their many friends wish them a happy and prosperous future.

Reduced Rates to Cleveland.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Cleveland from May 1 to 5. For this occasion the B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland, O., at greatly reduced rates, April 29 and 30, and May 1 to 12, valid for return passage until June 2d, by depositing tickets with the Joint Agent at Cleveland.

The rate from Chicago will be \$10.00, and correspondingly low rates from all other points on its lines. Tickets will also be placed on sale at ticket stations throughout the country.

The B. & O. is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars between Chicago and Cleveland.

For still particulars write to nearest B. & O. Agent, or L. S. Allen, A. G. P. A., Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Ill. Iw-120.

A wood pile near the old Conroy store, building on Mason street caught fire yesterday afternoon and for a time threatened El Shepard's house. It was extinguished, however, without much damage.

At the city council meeting Tuesday night it was decided to purchase a new team for the fire department and to transfer the one now used at the Central Station to the North Side. Joseph Kehoe was again appointed City Electrician and Ben Spooner was made cemetery sexton. The choice for Dog Catcher and Pound Master fell to Else Huff.

Any lady or gentleman intending to purchase a bicycle cheap will find it to their interest to call and inspect my wheels now on exhibition at the Second Hand Store. I have as good a line of wheels as there is made and my prices are right. I. E. Mack.

W. H. Bradley, of Tomahawk, was in the city Wednesday, in the toils of the law. He was being taken to Three Lakes by the Forest county sheriff for trial. It all comes from his being President of the Wisconsin River Driving Association. The company owns a dam at Lake Vieux Dessert and the Forest county officials want a fishway constructed in it, according to law. Bradley took a lawyer over with him and the chance for anything but a fight on the question is not very good.

The refinement of photographic luxury is embodied in the Bull's Eye, Model '96. It is so simple to operate that the beginner can hardly go wrong if he tries. It has new features that rank it with the most complete cameras and will endear it to the heart of every experienced amateur. You will find the Bull's Eye, Model '96 Camera for sale by C. C. Bronson & Co.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From Pacific Health Journal.)

First, get a wife, second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore, carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

State Convention, Prohibition Party.

For the above occasion, the North-Western Line will, on May 12 and 13, sell excursion tickets to Eau Claire, Wis., and return at half rates—one fare for the round trip—good returning until May 15, 1896, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R. R. It-m9.

Low Rates to Racine.

On account of the annual meeting of the German Catholic Benevolent Societies at Racine, Wis., the North-Western Line will, on May 21 and 22, sell excursion tickets at very low rates, good returning until May 25, 1896, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R. R. It-m9.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. R. L. Lamson, of Fairmont, Illinois, says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Annihilates Colds.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77" annihilates colds, and puts Grip to flight. For sale by all druggists.

Sound Like Miracles!

We will send free on application a large sheet of unsolicited testimonials about the cures made by Humphreys' Specifics. Address Humphreys' Medicine Co., New York.

NEW NORTH.

REINELANDER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

In tropical forests so large a proportion of the plants are of the sensitive variety that sometimes the path of a traveler may be traced by the willed foliage.

The annual death rate in Sydney, Australia, is lower than that of any of the leading cities and towns in continental Europe, with the exception of Christiania. It is also less than the annual death rate in Montreal, New York, Brooklyn, New Orleans, Toronto, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Observations made on the pendulum of the Paris observatory, which is kept 30 feet under ground, with a temperature that varies 100th part of a degree at most during the year, show that it is not quite proof to the variations of atmospheric pressure. It makes an error of one-third of an oscillation in 12,000,000, and it is proposed to remedy this error.

OSCAR BOUTILLER, who lives on an island in the Missouri river in Minnesota, had a perilous time the other day. The island was covered with water, and he and his family had to seek refuge in trees, against which the floating ice bumped alarmingly. His house floated from its foundation. The family spent the night in trees and was rescued in the morning.

There is no end to the making of cycles or to the ingenuity of the inventors. A quadricycle, composed of two tandem bicycles arranged side by side, has just been invented in Paris to serve as a fire engine in cases of emergency. It is worked by four men, and is fitted up with the necessary hose pipes and fittings, which occupy the space between the riders.

The emperor of Russia has ordered 400,000 decorated goblets to be distributed among his subjects who attend the festivities in connection with his coronation in May at Moscow. A magnificent table service of gold and silver is also being made for use at the imperial table. The programme for the coronation festival is to be printed in two languages, Russian and French.

Brockstone (Me.) dogs are growing clever. One of them was left in charge of the house the other day while the other members of the family were out. A lady caller came, and, when her attack upon the outer portal was unnoticed, slipped her card under the door. The dog took charge of the bit of paper and, after his mistress came home and was quietly sitting in her parlor, the dog entered and placed the card in her lap.

An arrangement has been concluded with the trustees of the Kinehart fund for the Peabody Institute for the establishment of a school of sculpture with in the Maryland institute in Baltimore. The plan contemplates the employment of an instructor and the furnishing of models by the Kinehart trustees, the Maryland institute to supply rooms and necessary equipment, and the department to be known as the Kinehart School of Sculpture.

There are more than 1,000 Swiss people in the Hohenwald colony, recently settled in Lewis county, Tenn. It is one of the most prosperous foreign colonies in Tennessee, and agents of the colony are now in Switzerland securing another colony of more than 1,000 people, for which lands have already been provided. The Hohenwald colony is a co-operative union, though it is not patterned exactly like the altruistic town of Ruskin, in Dickson county, Tenn.

PROF. SANKEY, editor of Garden and Forest, the authority on arboriculture and horticulture in this country, urges the abolition of private ownership of trees in streets and the placing of the whole business of planting and caring for trees under a competent municipal commission. He insists that only a city forester, thoroughly conversant with the habits of trees and their wants, is capable of taking care of them through the ordeals to which they are subjected in city streets.

FISHERMAN'S gift of \$10,000 to be used in prizes for original music composition will encourage American composers without in any way impoverishing the donor. According to his own statement the receipts for his present tour through this country amounted to the princely sum of \$243,000. A country so appreciative and liberal is deserving of encouragement in musical culture, and the great artist who has been the beneficiary of such liberality can well afford to reciprocate generously.

One of the articles of food most prized by the Chinese on the Pacific coast is dried duck. An American in Contra Costa county, California, has started a duck-drying business and has a monopoly of the Chinese trade. He buys hundreds of ducks from hunters, fills them with salt, and hangs them in the sun for six weeks. They become as hard as sole leather or dried codfish, and will keep indefinitely. The Chinese used to import their dried duck from China, but now patronize the home industry almost exclusively.

Two Mormon missionaries, who are musicians and play as well as preach, returned to San Francisco recently from Samoa, where they have been laboring during the last 19 months, and, they say, with remarkable success. They have established a church at Apia and allege that the Samoans are easy converts. One of the missionaries plays a guitar and a harmonica at the same time, and the other alternates with a flute and a fiddle. Their manner of work was to attract and interest the natives by their playing and their endeavor to convert them by their preaching.

Young Girl Asks a Divorce.

Duluth, Minn., April 30.—The young girl applicant for a divorce ever known in Minnesota made her appearance in the district court here. She is Mrs. Devereux, 14 years old, and her father, who represented her, charged that her husband treated her with great cruelty.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Illinois Republicans Nominate Tanner for Governor.

Warm Contest Between Friends and Opponents of McKinley-Silver Democrats Deferred in Michigan — In Other States.

Springfield, Ill., May 1.—Upon the reassembling of the convention yesterday the state ticket was completed as follows: For governor, John R. Tanner; for lieutenant governor, W. A. Northcott; for secretary of state, James A. Rose; for state auditor, James R. McCullough; for state treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; for attorney-general, Edward C. Aiken; for trustees of the state university, Mrs. Mary T. Carroll, T. J. Smith and Francis McKay.

The delegates at large to St. Louis are Richard J. Oglesby, H. W. Patterson, Joseph W. Fifer and William Penn Nixon, and they were instructed to vote for Maj. McKinley for president.

The platform announces the fealty of the party in Illinois to the fundamental principles of the party: denounces democratic maladministration as having brought disasters instead of the blessings which that party promised; declares the administration of President Cleveland has caused almost as much loss by depreciation of property and almost as much misery as the civil war of the '60s; declares itself unwilling in the demand for honest money, and opposes any currency which will give this country a currency in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth; favors the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that parity with gold can be maintained; re-affirms its faith in the principle of reciprocity—the reciprocity of James G. Blaine; opposes extension of monarchical institutions upon any part of American soil; advocates a vigorous and dignified foreign policy, and condemns that of the present administration as vacillating and un-American; recommends strengthening of the navy and coast defenses; expresses sympathy with the Cuban insurgents; condemns Gov. Altgeld for failing to enforce the laws in perilous times, and his management of the state institutions as extravagant, inefficient and partisan; and arraigns him for his failure to keep his ante-election promises to prevent the competition of convict with free labor. The resolutions also favor the submission to the people at the next general assembly of an amendment to the constitution prescribing that the legislature shall enact suitable laws to regulate contracts and conditions that may from time to time arise between employers and their employees.

Michigan Democrats.

Detroit, Mich., April 30.—The administration forces won out in yesterday's democratic convention, adopting resolutions in favor of President Cleveland and electing all of their delegates at large. A unit rule gives the administration control of the delegation at Chicago. The convention sent a delegation of 24 district delegates to the Chicago convention, of whom 13 are counted gold monometallists and 11 silver bimetalists. The delegates at large are: Elliott G. Stevenson, ex-congressman; Wealock, Robert R. Blacker and Peter White.

In Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., April 30.—Nebraska "sound money" democrats in state convention yesterday adopted a platform that declares for the gold standard of value and pledges the use of all honorable means to prevent the insertion of a free coinage plank in the national platform. The following delegates at large to the national convention were selected: Tobias Custer, W. A. Paxton, C. G. Ryan and Dan W. Cook.

In Pennsylvania.

Allentown, Pa., April 30.—The Pennsylvania democratic state convention yesterday adopted a platform which opposes unequal taxation, further tariff agitation, favors maintenance of the gold standard, and opposes free coinage and reissue of greenbacks and treasury notes. The platform also presents the name of Robert E. Pattison as the unanimous choice of the democracy of Pennsylvania for the presidency. John M. Broden and Benjamin F. Potts were nominated for congressmen at large.

In Vermont.

Montpelier, Vt., April 30.—While not giving instructions to its delegation to the national convention, the Vermont republican convention yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution declaring McKinley the first choice of the party in this state for the presidential nomination. The platform favors protection, reciprocity, maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, just pension laws, restriction of immigration, the gold standard, and opposes free coinage of silver, except by international agreement.

In Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., April 30.—The democratic state convention yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago to present and urge Senator E. C. Wallall for second place on the presidential ticket. The resolutions favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one, and instruct the delegates to the national democratic convention to be held in Chicago to vote for no man for president or vice president who is not fully and unequivocally in favor of these principles.

In Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., April 30.—The state prohibition convention met here yesterday. The platform contains the single idea of prohibition. Josephus H. Lapp, president of Milligan college, was nominated for governor. Delegates were selected to the national convention at Pittsburgh.

In Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., April 30.—The republican state convention yesterday adopted a platform reaffirming the principles of the republican party. The financial plank declares strongly for sound money. Three of the delegates-at-large are pledged to McKinley and one is understood to favor Reed.

Young Girl Asks a Divorce.

Duluth, Minn., April 30.—The young girl applicant for a divorce ever known in Minnesota made her appearance in the district court here. She is Mrs. Devereux, 14 years old, and her father, who represented her, charged that her husband treated her with great cruelty.

CATCHING UP.

Favorable Weather Advances Crops and Makes Up for Late Season.

Chicago, April 29.—The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country, and the general effect of the weather on the cultivation, growth and harvest of the same, were Tuesday made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections. The reports received at Chicago were as follows:

Illinois—Excellent week in north and west-central counties, elsewhere growing dryness has caused slow growth, hard plowing, and has retarded farm work. Wheat, rye, oats and grasses are doing well within the rain areas, elsewhere growing slowly. Corn planting continues in the southern section, and is well begun in central. Fruit is setting heavily; church bugs are hatching in large numbers in central and southern counties.

Wisconsin—Corn planting in all sections of the state has materially retarded farm work. The weather has been cooler, but favorable to growing crops. Winter wheat is improving. Last month is winter killed and will be plowed up. Oats are up in southern section and are growing nicely. The frosts of the first and 21st did no damage.

Michigan—The temperature has been above the normal rainfall excessive, except in southern districts. The growth of plants and foliage is in advance of average season. Wheat and other small grains are doing well. Corn planting will be general the coming week. Pastures afford full feed.

Minnesota—The week has been showery and warm. Wheat and oats seeding has just begun in north; will advance in central, and about completed in south section. Plowing for corn, flax and early garden seed begun. The condition of winter wheat has improved. Rye, early spring wheat and grass growing well.

Indiana—Good rains in northern localities and warm weather have advanced all vegetation most rapidly. The light frost of the 21st did no injury. Wheat and grass are in good condition; oats are nearly all sown, and planting for corn in progress, with some planted.

Ohio—The weather during the week has been favorable. Wheat prospects are improved, but considerable will be plowed up for other crops. Grass is better, some oats are up, gardens are doing well, potatoes about planted, and fruit prospects are fair. Insects are numerous. Some light frosts are reported with no damage. Stock is on pasture.

Michigan—The rains have been ample, and the frosts of Wednesday morning did no damage. Wheat, rye and grass are looking fine and are growing rapidly. Fruit buds are in good shape, and early sown oats are coming up nicely. Plowing for corn has begun.

BUSINESS IMPROVES.

Threatened Failures Prevented by Activity in Retail Trade.

New York, May 1.—H. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"As the season advances there is more business, but figures indicate that on the whole the present feeling is that the rate is less than there was reason to expect, while retail trade has been active enough to materially benefit stocks and alterations, and thus to prevent a great many threatened embarrassments. It has not yet brought enough new business to mills or factories to prevent decrease of unfilled orders and closing of some works. Substantially the same state of things exists in all the great industries, notwithstanding the strong combinations in some, and evidence of inadequate consumption appears in the fact that the general range of prices of commodities, farm and manufac- ture, as well as manufactured products, is nearly one per cent lower than it was April 1, and the lowest ever known, the decline since October, 1893, being 16.7 percent. Nor can this be attributed to scarcity of money, which is easier and more abundant as the liquidation of many dealers lessens outstanding obligations. Foreign operations have been of no influence in American securities, but shipments of silver have again increased. Stocks have remained practically without change.

Speculation has been rather limited, though stock and crop prospects still favor the market, and accumulated stocks of small articles are very large. Wheat has declined 4 cents per bushel. With only two months of the crop year remaining there is little to encourage higher prices. Silk has weakened a little owing to the overloading of Japanese dealers. Wool is weak, the wool year closing with the greatest quantity of wool on hand ever carried at this season. Woolen goods have not improved in demand, and fashions have opened 2 to 15 per cent lower than last year. Dress goods are helped by the restriction of foreign imports, but the association reports that on the whole, wool machinery is not more than half employed. Some cotton mills have raised production. There is fair demand for boots and shoes, though not enough to prevent gradual exhaustion of orders unfilled, but the only change in prices has been a slight advance in some qualities. Leather is weaker, with a very narrow demand, and quotations average a shade lower, as do prices of hides.

The volume of domestic business shown by clearing houses has been daily in April against \$1,600,000 last year, \$1,600,000 in 1894, \$1,600,000 in 1893, and \$1,600,000 in 1892. These figures show a greater shrinkage than appeared in recent months, and the improvement is slow.

"Failures for the week have been 23 in the United States, against 25 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 24 last year."

No General Strike.

Chicago, May 2.—The great eight-hour demonstration by the trades unions of the country scheduled for May 1 fizzled out in a manner so insignificant that those who have been predicting it now are wondering how it was avoided. The telegraph reported comparatively few strikes, and the organizations in Chicago, with the exception of the iron workers, repudiated.

Chicago, May 2.—C. C. Wilber, for ten years the efficient western passenger agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, has recently been promoted to the position of assistant general passenger agent of the same road, with headquarters in this city.

Throws from the Track.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—The Baltimore & Ohio cannonball express was derailed near here, and Patrick Flaherty, fireman, was killed and Henry McNamee, engineer, and J. M. Neely, brakeman, were fatally injured.

Our Circulation.

Washington, May 1.—The treasury statement gives all the kinds of money in circulation at \$1,210,000,000, or \$20,000,000 less than May 1, 1892. The per capita circulation, based on a population of 77,200,000, is stated at \$21.62.

Secretary Gresham's Resignation.

Chicago, May 2.—The body of Sec. of State Gresham was taken from here yesterday to Washington, where it will find resting place in Arlington, the national cemetery.

Work of the Mint.

Washington, May 2.—Coinage executed at United States mints during April aggregated \$1,477,670, of which gold amounted to \$1,500,000 and silver to \$1,531,000.

VOTES TO SPARE.

McKinley's Managers Say He Has More Than Is Needed.

Opposition Leaders Dispute Their Claims—Clarkson Says That the "Field" Candidates Are Not Disheartened, But Will Fight to the Last.

Cleveland, O., May 4.—At the McKinley headquarters in this city it is contended that the Ohioan now has 503 votes. If this prediction is verified McKinley has enough to nominate him on the first ballot, for it will require only 455 votes to nominate. The list is made up by the managers of the McKinley campaign as follows:

Alabama	24	New York	45
Arkansas	16	Oklahoma	46
Florida	5	Oregon	2
Georgia	22	Pennsylvania	1
Illinois	48	North Carolina	1
Indiana	20	South Carolina	1
Kansas	11	Tennessee	1
Louisiana	12	Texas	1
Maryland	5	Virginia	1
Michigan	15	West Virginia	1
Minnesota	12	Vermont	1
Mississippi	12	Wisconsin	1
Nebraska	1	Wyoming	1
New Jersey	1	North Dakota	1
New Mexico	1	Total	225

Master's Estimate.

Mr. Manley, of Maine, manager of Mr. Reed's campaign, gives out the following as his estimate of the situation: Delegates elected for Mr. Reed, 152; for Gov. McKinley, 275; for all other candidates, 217; contested and doubtful, 93; Vermont, 2. Mr. Manley refuses to put the Vermont delegation in the McKinley column. He says the convention in Vermont was a surprise to the friends of Mr. Reed. They had a right to expect that Vermont would join with the rest of New England and send a delegation pledged to the support of the New England candidate.

Markson's View of the Situation.

Washington, May 4.—Among republicans in Washington are Mr. Fessenden, member of the republican national committee for Connecticut, and Mr. Clarkson, for Iowa. The gentlemen had conference with Senators Quay and Allison and other friends. Mr. Clarkson was asked: "Has McKinley a majority of the delegates already, and what of the claim that he will be nominated by acclamation?" He replied:

"He has not nearly a majority yet, nor will he, in my judgment, enter the convention with a majority. Indeed, he will be weaker of a majority on the first ballot at St. Louis than Blaine was in the emotional election of 1884. Grant in 1868, or Sherman in 1869, won the latter in a field of 14 candidates voted for on the first ballot had 22 votes. He will not be nominated by acclamation, because I can say positively that Allison, Quay and Morton will remain in the contest, and so surely will Reed and I Judge so will Bradley and Culver. Allison has not the least idea of withdrawing, nor Iowa any idea of giving up the fight. I believe this is true for the other candidates and their states. McKinley will fall from 20 to 20 votes short of enough to nominate at the start, and the field will represent from 25 to 30 votes. By the field I mean Allison, Reed, Quay, Bradley and Culver, and such other available men as Harrison, Lincoln, Foraker, Hotchkiss, Davis and Gen. Tracy, of New York."

Mr. Clarkson further expressed the opinion that the "field" would hold firm. Referring to his allusion to Gen. Harrison being in the available field of candidates, Mr. Clarkson said: "In one respect Harrison would give the earliest certainty, anyone who could be nominated for the day he should be nominated. The country would know exactly what his policy as president would be on the tariff, and exactly what it would be on finance, and exactly what would quickly bring confidence and good times behind it."

AID FOR REBELS.

Filibustering Steamer Bermuda Lands Safely on Cuban Coast.

New York, May 1.—News of the successful landing of the Bermuda on the Cuban shore reached the leaders of the revolutionary party in this city at mid-night Saturday. The Bermuda sailed from Philadelphia April 23, touching at Jacksonville, Fla., a week ago. Sunday, April 26, she took on board arms and ammunition in waiting at the Clyde line docks at Jacksonville, and quietly slipped down to the mouth of the river, where Brig. Gen. Leite Vidal and 50 men stepped on board and the successful filibuster laid her course for the coast of Cuba. The Bermuda landed two Gatling guns, 1,000 rifles, 100,000 rounds of ammunition and 1,000 pounds of dynamite.

Tampa, Fla., May 4.—According to Rev. Alberto Diaz, the Baptist missionary expelled from Cuba by Gen. Weyler, many atrocities are committed on the island. Mr. Diaz asserts that for two weeks prior to his departure more than 100 Cubans, many women and children being among them, were massacred in the rural districts of Miguel del Padron and Minas. These people, the Spanish official reports stated, were killed in battle.

Murder Follows a Family Feud.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

Facts Brought Out by an Inquisitive Pennsylvanian

He Wanted the Recipe for the Whitewash Used in Beautifying the Handsome Structures in the World.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Diligent newspaper workers send their writings before thousands of people whom they have never seen; and the readers of daily and weekly papers become familiar with the news or editorial matter, and learn to have confidence in the work, although they do not know the workers.

For some years I have been writing letters to a number of newspapers, in all states of the union, and hence have had tens of thousands of readers who know my name, and believe in my letters, but who do not personally know me, and probably never will. One of the papers referred to is published in Beaverville, Washington county, Pa., and at least one man in that vicinity reads the letters and believes in the correspondent. I recently received a letter from Garwood, which is near Beaverville, of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Sir: No doubt you will be surprised to receive a letter from me, but I have read several very interesting articles from your paper, and they gave me the idea that you are very well informed as regards affairs at the capitol; and as I want a little information, I thought that I would write to you and ask you to assist me in getting what I wish to know. I have heard that the people at the capitol use whitewash instead of paint on the capitol buildings. I wish to learn how this whitewash is prepared, if possible, as we have a house that is in need of something of that kind, and it will cost too much to use paint. If you can, will you please send me the receipt, if it is not too much trouble. Hoping this may meet your favor, I will look for an answer at your convenience. Yours most respectfully."

The writer of the letter is well educated. The signature is with initials J. C. preceding the surname, so that I cannot tell whether it is a man or a woman who makes the request for information. The penmanship is feminine in appearance, although it may be the writing of a young man without perfected character. The tone is respectful and sincere, and the writer is entitled to an answer. It may as well be given publicly, in order that other readers may have the informa-

tion under the ground, and the vaults are kept as dry as possible. The whitewashing process there is necessary; more necessary than in any other public building. People who have had opportunity to go to the vaults to witness the money counting, the money numbering and the destruction of the canceled notes and greenbacks, have seen the whitewashed walls gleaming in the electric lights. The stone walls are from two to five feet thick. The circular stairways are stone. The flooring is of stone. Every thing is substantial and perfectly secure. Air is pumped through the corridors by powerful engines and every scientific precaution is taken to prevent stagnation of the atmosphere. Nevertheless, the dampness of the earth penetrates the stone and affects the cement, and if it were not for the lime used the air would become heavy and disease-laden. So you see that whitewash in Washington is not used for the purpose of giving such effects as are produced in churches and public halls; but rather because of its usefulness in sanitation. Lime is nature's disinfectant, and it is best handled in the form of whitewash.

Recurring to the capitol building, it may be interesting to note the fact that in the senate and house wings of the capitol large engines are kept in motion 20 hours each day, pumping air into the great edifice in order to keep every corridor and committee room well supplied with pure, wholesome outdoor air. On the west side of the building there are two circular brown stone towers which people look at and make inquiry about. They are about 20 feet high and seem to have no practical business there. Hundreds of visitors have looked at them and wondered why such towers should be built in the capitol grounds. They are artistic, it is true, but they have no doors, no windows and no apparent object for their existence.

If men and women were 20 feet tall they could observe that these towers have no roofs. They are wide open and the sunlight pours into their circular openings without let or hindrance. Sometimes men scale them with ladders and disappear on the inside, carrying with them trowels and little picks. If you could see through the walls you would note the fact that the workmen are using their trowels and picks to scrape and cleanse the inside walls of the towers. What is the object of this work?

REALISTIC MIMIC WAR.

Uncle Sam's Big School for His Regular Soldiers.

Regular Campaigns Between the Browns and the Blues Out on Kansas Prairie—Lively Contests and Thorough Training.

[Special Ft. Riley (Kan.) Letter.]

With the clearing weather of spring there has opened a lively mimic war on the plains, campaigning in which will continue for several months. Nobody will be injured in it, and yet Uncle Sam's regular soldiers will enter its battles with all the vim and eagerness that they would exhibit in an engagement with a foreign foe. It is the most practical and interesting of the war department's efforts to bring the army up to the highest state of efficiency, and is attracting wide attention.

In name it is a "school for cavalry and light artillery" attached to Fort Riley,



TRAINED CAVALRY.

the largest post maintained by the government, and situated at the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill forks of the Kansas river, in what is claimed to be the exact geographical center of the United States. Nineteen thousand acres of beautiful rolling prairie with clumps of timber comprise the reservation. To keep the government from acceding to the frequent petitions of settlers to open the reservation to settlement Gen. Sheridan, as one of his last acts when commander in chief, established this school for the purpose of giving the common soldier practical training in warfare. An appropriation for \$600,000 worth of new buildings transformed the fort into a splendidly equipped military station, with an immense riding hall, officers' residences, etc.

And now the plan for the school is in operation and promises rich results. The underlying principle of the instruction is practical army life. The soldiers are divided into two sections, the Blues and the Browns. One wears the regu-

lars' uniform; the other a neat equipment of brown canvas. Each has its officers, surveying corps, signal corps and ambulance division. Orders are issued on heavy yellow paper by the commander of the post, detailing men for duty and outlining briefly plans of the campaign.

In general the idea followed is one of attack and defense on the fort itself. One command, the Browns, consisting of four troops of cavalry and two of light artillery, receives orders to march the following morning at daylight to the extreme edge of the reservation, with rations for a three days' campaign, and begin a march on the fort. The Blues are likewise ordered to take the field for defense. Certain officers are detailed for umpires, others for critics, each of these latter being required to submit to the commander of the post a detailed description of the work accomplished.

Fully prepared for all kinds of weather and with complete stock of rations, the Browns start out on their campaign. Having held a council of war, the officers decide on a route and order the troops to march back on the fort. In the meantime the Blues have been officially notified in stilted language that a formidable force of the enemy is advancing and that they will be expected to protect the post from capture. They, too, take the field and send out scouts and sentinels.

The fort contains two splendid monuments which attract much attention. One is a granite shaft erected by the soldiers as a tribute to the memory of their comrades killed in the Sioux uprising. The other was erected to Maj. Ogden, who, though a commissioned officer, risked and lost his life by nursing a private afflicted with smallpox when no one else would go near him.

One of the beneficial effects of the new training school is that it arouses an enthusiasm on the part of the soldiers that drives away the monotony of post life. The young men who have enlisted without having seen even a blue coat, perhaps, are given an insight into the practical workings of the art of war, and should there be an outbreak in reality, they would be good timber to lead the advance.

C. M. HAGER.

Gastronomical Arithmetic.
Teacher—Suppose, Johnnie, your mother cuts a pound of meat into eight parts, what will each part be?

Johnnie Charlie—One-eighth of a pound.

Correct. Now, suppose she cuts each eighth in two, what will each part be?

One-sixteenth of a pound.

Just so. Now, suppose she cuts each sixteenth in six pieces, what will each piece be?

One-hundred and twenty-fourth of a pound.

Easy 'nough.'

How?

The west cigar is in the boxes wot's got the prettiest pictures?"—N. Y. Weekly.

Thoroughly Postoed.
Cigar Dealer—Yes, I want a boy here. Have you had any experience?

Youthful Applicant—Lots.

Suppose I should talk up the price marks in these boxes, could you tell

the good cigars from the bad ones?

Easy 'nough.'

How?

The west cigar is in the boxes wot's got the prettiest pictures?"—N. Y. Weekly.

The Superlition. Walter.

A Dallas gentleman went into a restaurant, and the waiter, while serving him, looked down on him very contemptuously. After standing it for some time, the gentleman said:

"Waiter, you needn't put on so much style to me. Perhaps some of these days you may be a guest yourself."

Texas Sister.

Of Service to Her.

Mrs. Brown's bloomers seem to be of no use to her.

On the contrary, they are of great advantage.

In what way?

Every time her husband gets cross or ugly she threatens to wear them, and you ought to see how quickly he quiets down."—Chicago Post.

Polluted Past.

"There is one thing," said a bright woman who has been visiting Washington, "that I shall say in favor of the United States senators. They are real gentlemen."

"And what, in your estimation, goes principally to make up a real gentleman?"

"Oh, that question was settled long ago. It's the art of doing nothing gracefully."—Washington Star.

Her Idea of It.

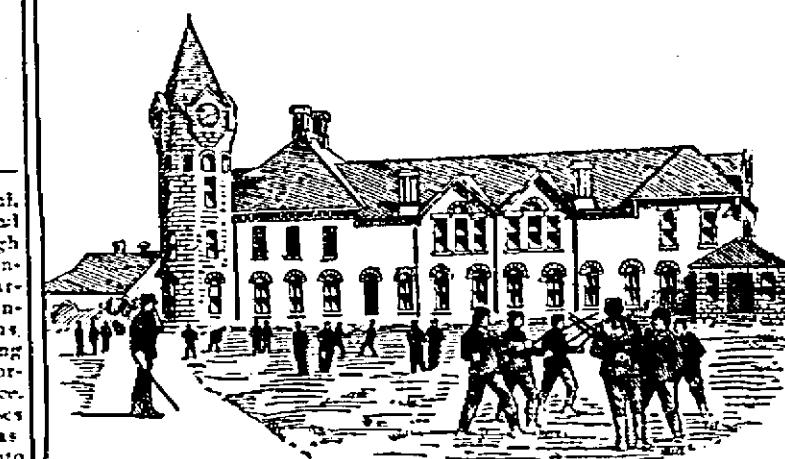
Rev. Mr. Thankful—I suppose you know, my dear friend, the difference between patience and long suffering?

Miss Leftover—Oh, yes. When a woman has a husband whose life is heavily insured and has to wait a long time for him to die—that requires patience. But when a woman has to wait years and years before she gets a husband at all—that is long suffering.—N. Y. World.

A Popular Root.

That "the way of the transgressor is hard—Doesn't strike us as strange any more. For nowadays it is traveled so much. It should be as hard as a door."

L. A. W. Bulletin.



THE BIG RIDING HALL AT FORT RILEY.

tion; for there may be houses in other towns than Garwood where whitewash may be needed, and whitewash is cheaper than paint everywhere.

In the first place let it be understood that it is erroneous to suppose that whitewash is used for beautifying the public buildings in the national capital. The greatest piece of architecture in this country, and probably the most perfect specimen of architectural skill in the world, is the capitol building in this city. The original building was made of Maryland sandstone, and was brought here from quarries in the state of Maryland. It is surmounted by a dome of iron, upon the apex of which stands the bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty.

The original sandstone building is painted white, and the iron work of the dome is painted white. It takes thousands of gallons of white paint to keep the original part of the capitol building white and clean.

On the north of this original building is the senate wing of the building, and to the south is the house wing. The senate meets in the north wing, and the house of representatives meets in the south wing. These parts of the capitol building were not completed until 1861, and they are of white marble. No paint is ever required on these new portions of the building.

Whitewash is used deliberately down in the basement and sub-basement of the capitol building, but it is used for the purpose of cleansing and purifying the damp part of the building. There is nothing better than lime for close atmospheres; and, in spite of the excellent ventilation of the big edifice, the foundations and sub-basements are damp and would become disagreeable and dangerous but for the precautions taken. Whitewash is used there, but not for the purposes indicated in the letter from my unknown friend in Garwood.

The new congressional library building which is approaching completion is of white marble, and its exterior is beautifully pure and almost dazzlingly white. The large dome is gilded with pure gold. The exact cost has not been made public, but I have been told that upwards of \$14,000 have been spent for gold leaf to cover that dome.

In the cellar and sub-basement of that building whitewash has been used for purposes of purification of the atmosphere. It may be said that in the lower portions of all the public buildings whitewash is used; and it is prepared just as your own whitewash is prepared at home. Moreover, it is applied with a flat brush on a long pole, just as it is applied in your own neighborhood. The recipe is secret.

There is, considerable whitewash used in the treasury department basement. There are hundreds of millions of dollars in gold, silver and bonds, and other securities of the government.

Those towers are the artistic termini, or ends, of long tunnels which lead into the capitol building. Through those towers and their connected tunnels the pure air is drawn into the marble building on Capitol hill. The engines are rapidly turning large fans, which draw the air into the building and force it through the pipes and corridors throughout the entire edifice. In winter time this outer air passes over hot steam pipes, and when it ascends to the senate, the house and into the rotunda it is warm and helps to heat and dry the building. In summer time thousands of tons of air are placed on the inside of the big fans, and cold air is thus forced all over and through the capitol building. If it were not for these scientific devices our statesmen could not live and work in their official places.

The fact that lime or whitewash is used for cleansing purposes reminds me of the common talk about "whitewashing committees." When scandals are raised concerning some legislative matters committees of investigation are appointed. These committees usually reach conclusions exonerating statesmen of all charges of impropriety in public life. They are not seeking to develop and publish the truth, but are at work purifying the characters and reputations of men. Therefore they are called "whitewashing committees."

By the way, referring to the fact that the bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty surmounts the dome, I am reminded of a little story. Don Piatt published it in his Sunday Capital some time ago. He said that a bride and groom visited the national capital, and after seeing the various executive departments, and the botanical gardens, they went to the capitol. As they alighted from the cars the bride said: "George, dear, what is that woman's figure doing up there?"

"That is the Goddess of Liberty," he replied.

"But what is a Goddess of Liberty?" inquired the unsophisticated girl.

George was unable to give a proper answer, so he said: "The Goddess of Liberty, my darling, is a woman who has sense enough not to ask questions."

When they reached home after their honeymoon the bride told her mamma about George's witty little joke, and the stern mother-in-law muttered: "Just like a brute of a man."

And the dear old lady was right. She had no intention of whitewashing prepared at home. Moreover, it is applied with a flat brush on a long pole, just as it is applied in your own neighborhood. The recipe is secret.

Miss Borely—So did I.

Miss Borely—She was looking very tired.

Miss Borely—Yes, she said you had just called.—N. Y. World.

Cause and Effect.

Miss Borely—I called on Mrs. De Vere to-day.

Miss Borely—So did I.

Miss Borely—She was looking very tired.

Miss Borely—Yes, she said you had just called.—N. Y. World.

changed, and this is being done constantly. From the frontier posts are brought in troops that have been roughing it amid the pueblos of Arizona or the canyons about Jackson's Hole, and they are given the advantage of this singular yet valuable educational feature of United States army life.

In general the idea followed is one of attack and defense on the fort itself. One command, the Browns, consisting of four troops of cavalry and two of light artillery, receives orders to march the following morning at daylight to the extreme edge of the reservation, with rations for a three days' campaign, and begin a march on the fort. The Blues are likewise ordered to take the field for defense.

Certain officers are detailed for umpires, others for critics, each of these latter being required to submit to the commander of the post a detailed description of the work accomplished.

Fully prepared for all kinds of weather and with complete stock of rations, the Browns start out on their campaign. Having held a council of war, the officers decide on a route and order the troops to march back on the fort. In the meantime the Blues have been officially notified in stilted language that a formidable force of the enemy is advancing and that they will be expected to protect the post from capture. They, too, take the field and send out scouts and sentinels.

So novel is the experience of two full-ganopied armies, though with only 200 men each, pitted against each other on a 10,000-acre field, that often there are visitors to watch the maneuver.

As the forces approach, the work of the officers becomes manifest, and much skill in the management of the troops is shown by the disposition of the rival armies. Flanking lines, decoys, counter-marches and all the arts of practical warfare are employed, and the prairie air is thick with smoke from carbines and cannon.

In order to make victory possible certain rules are laid down and must be carefully obeyed. One of these is that when any number of members of one command are cut off from their friends by a larger number of the enemy getting between them and the main force, those cut off must surrender. Certain members also carry small flags, each representing 100 men, and these must be obeyed as making up a force of that size. At the opposing armies, for so they must be called, come together on some level reach of prairie, with the rocky bluffs behind them and the slow-going Kansas rivers stretching away in the distance, the scene is a spirited one.

Down a gentle slope comes a troop of cavalry, only to be repulsed by a level fire from an entrenched band of blues. Rallying, they charge again, and again are sent back by the volley of blank cartridges.

But they have paid a penalty. At the beginning of the engagement certain men have been designated to be wounded—or rather to assume the place of the wounded in the field. Some of these now play their part and lie, apparently with ebbing lives, but really taking it very easy there on the soft sod, as victims of the enemy's excellent marksmanship. With flag of truce displayed the ambulance corps carries off the wounded (?) to its tents in a sheltered place and there exercises all the arts of this humane branch of the service. The bandaging and placing of splints is carried out as if there were really broken arms and legs, and the efficiency displayed is rapidly becoming more perfect under the constant training thus secured.

So animated are the cavalry charges that visitors are cautioned not to get in the way, as the advancing troops stop at nothing. The horses are admirably educated and behave with almost human intelligence.

The signal corps does its part, being divided between the forces and lending material aid in the determination of routes, etc. A big balloon is a part of the corps' equipment and is invaluable for spying out the enemy. It is indeed one of the sights of the fort and is being used for experiments in better adaptability to the needs of warfare of this form of investigation.

At last the campaign ends—the Blues are captured and the fort surrenders to the Browns, or the Browns are repulsed and dejectedly go back to begin over again, or be ordered to march into the barracks amid the smiling ranks of Blues. Then the reports are made out; the critics tell of the conduct of the campaign; the surveying corps submit plats and plans; the signal officers give their story, and finally the colonel of the post tells the soldiers

A SET OF ROGUES

BY FRANK BARNETT.

[Copyright, 1891, by Macmillan & Co.]

[CONTINUED]

Presently we were admitted to an office, and there received by a very old, venerable old Moor, who, having greeted us with much ceremony, says: "I am Ali Oukadi. What would you have of me?"

"My daughter Moll," answers Jack in an eager, choking voice, offering his letter. The Moor regarded him keenly, and taking the letter sits down to study it, and while he is at this business a young Moor enters, whose name, as we shortly learned, was Mohand ou Mohand. He was, I take it, about 25 or 30 years of age and as handsome a man of his kind as ever I saw, with wondrous soft dark eyes, but a cruel mouth and a most high, imperious bearing, which, together with his rich clothes and jewels, betokened him a man of quality. Hearing who we were, he saluted us civilly enough, but there was a flash of enmity in his eyes and a tightening of his lips which liked me not at all.

When the elder man had finished the letter, he hands it to the younger, and he having read it in turn they fall to discussing it in a low tone and in a dialect of which not one word was intelligible to us. Finally Ali Oukadi, rising from his cushions, says gravely, addressing Dawson:

"I will write without delay to Sidi Ben Ahmed in answer to his letter."

"But my daughter," says Dawson, "against, and as well as he could in the Moorish tongue, "Am I not to have her?"

"My friend says nothing here," answers the old man, regarding the letter, "nothing that would justify my giving her up to you. He says the money shall be paid when her being brought safe to Elche."

"Why, your excellency, I and my commands here will undertake to carry her safely there. What better guard than a daughter have than her father?"

"Are you more powerful than the elements? Can you command the tempest? Have you sufficient armament to combat all the enemies that scour the seas? If any accident befall you, what is this promise of payment? Nothing."

"At least you will suffer me to make this voyage with my child!"

"I do not purpose to send her to Elche," returned the old man calmly. "It is a risk I will not undertake. I have said that when I am paid \$3,000 decents I will give Lola Mollah freedom, and I will keep my word. To send her to Elche is a charge that does not touch my compact. This I will write and tell my friend, Sidi Ben Ahmed, and upon his payment and expressed agreement I will ready your daughter. Not before."

We could say nothing for awhile, being so confounded by this reverse, but at length Dawson says in a piteous voice:

"At least you will suffer me to see my daughter? Think if she were yours and you had let her, thinking her awhile dead!"

Mohand ou Mohand muttered a few words that seemed to fix the old Moor's wavering resolution.

"I cannot agree to that," says he. "Your daughter is becoming reconciled to her position. To see you would open her wounds afresh to the danger of her life maybe. Think," adds he, laying his hand on the letter, "if this business should come to naught, what could recompense your daughter for the disappointment of those false hopes your meeting world inspire? It cannot be."

With this he clasps his hands, and a servant entering at a nod from his master lifts the hangings for us to go.

Dawson stammered a few broken words of passionate protest, and then breaking down as he perceived the folly of resisting he dropped his head and suffered me to lead him out. As I saluted the Moor in going I caught, as I fancied, a gleam of triumphant gladness in the dark eyes of Mohand ou Mohand.

Coming back to the place where we had bid our friends, Dawson cast himself on the ground and gave vent to his passion, declaring he would see his Moll though he should tear the walls down to get at her and other follies, but after a time he came to his senses again so that he could reason, and then I persuaded him to have patience and forbear from any outbreak of violence such as we had been warned against, showing him that certainly Don Sanchez, hearing of our condition, would send the money speedily, and so we should get Moll by fair means instead of being her (and ourselves) by foul; that after all 'twas but the duty of a week or so that we had to put up with, and so forth. Then, discussing what we should do next, I offered that we should return to Elche and make our case known rather than trust entirely to Ali Oukadi's promise of writing, for I did suspect some treacherous design on the part of Mohand ou Mohand, by which Mrs. Godwin failing of her sentence, he might possess himself of Moll, and this falling in with Dawson's wish we set out to return to Algiers forthwith. But getting to Algiers, half dead with the fatigue of trudging all that distance in the full heat of the day, we learned to our chagrin that no ship would be sailing for Elche for a fortnight at least, and all the money we had would not tempt any captain to carry us there, so here were we cast down again to pack everything for miserable, gloomy apprehension.

After spending another day in fruitless endeavor to obtain a passage, nothing would satisfy Dawson's painful, restless spirit but we must return to Thadru, so thither we went once more to linger about the palace of Ali Oukadi, in the poor hope that we might see Moll come out to take the air.

One day as we were standing in the shade of the garden wall, sick and weary with dejection and disappointment, Dawson of a sudden starts me from my lethargy by clutching my arm and raising his finger to let me listen and be silent. Then, straining my ear, I caught the distant sound of female voices, but I could distinguish no one from another, though Dawson's joyous, eager look I perceived to recognize Moll's voice among them. They came nearer and nearer, seeking, as I think, the shade of these palm trees which sheltered us. And presently, quite close to us, as if but on the other side of the wall, one struck a tune and began to sing a Moorish song; when she had concluded her melancholy air, a voice, as if saddened by the melody, sighed:

"Ah me! Ah me!"

There was no mistaking that sweet voice; 'twas Moll's.

Then very softly Dawson begins to whistle her old favorite ditty, "Hearts Will Break." Scarce had he finished the refrain when Moll within took it up in a faint, trembling voice, but only a bar, to let us know we were heard; then she fell a-laughing at her maid, who were whispering in alarm, to disguise her purpose, and so they left that part, as we knew by their voices dying away in the distance.

"She'll come again," whispers Dawson severally.

And he was in the right, for, after we had stood there the best part of an hour, we hear Moll again gently hum-

ming Mrs. Godwin there in great anxiety because we had not returned, and how Don Sanchez, guessing at our case, had presented money from Toledo to pay Moll's ransom, and did further charter a neutral galley to bring him to Algiers—which was truly as lame as a thing as any man could do, to be thief or no thief. All these matters we discussed on our way to the Cassandra, where Mr. Godwin furnished himself as we had with a trader's permit for 25 days.

This done, we set out with a team of good mules, and reaching Thadru about an hour before sundown we repaired at once to Ali Oukadi's, who received us with much civility, although 'twas clear to see he was yet loath to give up Moll, but the right of the gold Mr. Godwin laid before him did smooth the creases from his brow, for these Moors love money before anything on earth, and having told it carefully he writes an acknowledgment and fills up a formal sheet of parchment bearing the day's seal, which attested that Moll was henceforth a free subject and entitled to safe conduct within the confines of the day's administration. And having delivered these precious documents into Mr. Godwin's hands he leaves us for a little space and then returns, leading dear Moll by the hand. And she, not yet apprised of her circumstances, seeing her husband with us gives a shrill cry, and fails to wait with happiness totters forward and falls in his ready arms.

I will not attempt to tell further of this meeting and our passionate, fond embraces, for 'twas past all description. Only in the midst of our joy I perceived that Mohand ou Mohand had entered the room and stood there, a silent spectator of Moll's tender yielding to her husband's caresses, his nostrils pinched and his livid face overcast with a wicked look of mortification and envy. And Moll, seeing him, paled a little, drawing closer to her husband, for, as I learned later on—'twas no more than I had guessed—he had paid her most assiduous attentions from the first moment he saw her and had gone so far as to swear by Mohammed that death alone should end his burning passion to possess her. And I observed that when we parted, and Moll in common civility offered him her hand, he muttered some oath as he raised it to his lips.

Declining, as civilly as we might, Ali Oukadi's tender of hospitality, we rested that night at the large inn or caravansary, and I do think that the joy of Moll and her husband lying once more within each other's arms was scarcely less than we felt, Dawson and I, at this happy ending of our long tribulations, but one thing is safe to say—we slept as sound as they.

And how gay were we when we set forth the next morning for Algiers, Moll's eyes twinkling like stars for happiness and her cheeks all pink with blushes like any new bride, her husband with not less pride than passion in his noble countenance, and Dawson and I as blithe and jolly as schoolboys on a holiday, for now had Moll by this act of heroism and devotion redeemed not only herself, but us also, and there was no further reason for concealment or deceit, but all might be themselves and fear no man.

Thus did joy beguile us into a false sense of security.

Coming to Algiers about midday, we were greatly surprised to find that the sail chartered by Don Sanchez was no longer in the port, and the reason of this we presently learned was that, the day having information of a descent being about to be made upon the town by the British fleet at Tangiers, he had commanded the night before all alien ships to leave from the port by daybreak. This put us to a quake, for in view of this descent not one single Algerine would venture to put to sea for all the money Mr. Godwin could offer or promise. So here we were forced to stay in trepidation and doubt as to how we, being English, might fare if the town should be bombarded as we expected, and never did we wish our own countenance farther. Only our Moll and her husband did seem careless in their happiness, for so they might die in each other's arms I do think they would have faced death with a smile upon their faces.

However, a week passing and no sign of any English flag upon the seas the public apprehension subsided, and now we began very seriously to compass our return to Elche, our traders' passes—that is, Dawson's and mine—being run out within a week, and we knowing full well that we should not get them renewed after this late menace of an English attack upon the town. So, one after the other, we tried every captain in the port, but all to no purpose. And one of these did openly tell me the day had forbidden any stranger to be carried out of the town, on pain of having his vessel confiscated and being bastinadoed to his last endurance.

"And so," says he, lifting his voice, "if you offered me all the gold in the world, I would not carry you a fur功 he hence." But at the same time, tiring his luck on a january who stood hard by, he gave me a most significant wink and a little look, as if I were to follow him presently.

And this I did as soon as the january was gone, following him at a distance through the town and out into the suburbs at an idle, sauntering gait. When we had got out beyond the houses to the side of the river I have mentioned, he set him down on the bank, and I, coming up, sit down beside him as if for a passing chat. Then he, having planned to the right and left to make sure we were not observed, asks me what we would give to be taken to Elche, and I answered that we would give him his price so we could be conveyed shortly.

"Why would you go?" asks he.

"Why," says he, "our passes expire at sundown after the day of Ramadan, so we must get home by hook or by crook before that."

"That falls as not as I could have it,"

returns he, but not in these words, "for all the world will be up at the Cassandra on that day to the feast the day

of his son's coming of age. Moreover, the Moors by then will not rise before 2 in the morning. So all leading in our fayre I'm minded to venture on this business, let you must understand that I dare not take you about in the port, where I must make a pretense of going out a fishing with my three sons and give the january good assurance that no one else is aboard that I may not fall into trouble on my return."

"That's reasonable enough," says I,

"but where will you take us aboard?"

"I'll show you," returns he, "if you will stroll down this tank with me, for my sons and I have discussed this matter ever since we heard you were seeking a ship for this project, and we have it all cut and dried proper."

So up we got and sauntered along the tank leisurely, till we reached a part where the river spreads out very broad and shallow.

"You see that rock?" says he, nodding at a large boulder layed by the incoming sea. "There shall you be at mid-

HIS ROOMS CROWDED

Everybody Satisfied and Many Praising Him.



DOCTOR REA,

of Chicago, Specialist,

Who has created such a reputation in and around Chicago by curing diseases that almost taxed the medical fraternity of the country, and has especially won the regard of his patients who have usually gone a long distance to see him.

TO VISIT RUHLENDER,

AT FULLER HOUSE

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1891.

ONE DAY, returning every four weeks for one year.

Consultation, examination and an opinion in every case given free.

DR. REA, has been connected with the largest hospitals in the country and has no superior knowledge of the treatment of diseases. He will give \$250 for his services, where he cannot tell the disease and where he cannot estimate the time.

Medical and surgical diseases.

Chronic Cataract—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Lung Diseases, including Early Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Constitutional Catarrh, Phthisy, etc. Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bladder, Kidneys, Bladder and Chronic Female Diseases.

Alimentary affections, with symptoms of diarrhea, constipation, etc. Indigestion, Interruption of nutrition, slow growth in children and all wasting diseases in adults.

Noises in the Ear, External Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Utricular Organ, Hemorrhoids, etc., treated without the knife. Nose and Ophthalmic diseases.

Young and Middle Aged Men, Suffering from rheumatism, sciatica, lameness, etc., in middle age, and in youth or even in mature years and other cases producing one of the following effects, such as Emaciation, Debility, Debility, Nervousness, Impotence, Gout, Rheumatism, Arthritis, etc. Debility, Debility and Sexual Impotence.

EDDING and SKIN DISEASES TREATED.

EDDING and SKIN

CLARK & LENNON - Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware!

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ
and subscribe for a local paper in the
first place to have knowledge of all
the important news and other
happenings in a his immediate neighbor-
hood, but should not neglect to also read
a paper

covering a wider range and giving in con-
sidered form from time to time the news
from every part of the great state

LIKE THE SENTINEL
of Milwaukee, which in its fifty-five
years of existence, each year has given the
people of all matters of interest to
Wisconsin people. It has a special repre-
sentative in Madison, Wis., as well as
local correspondents in all the
important cities, so that its news
features as a weekly Wisconsin paper
cannot be surpassed - a fact

WHICH IS
well known to all its present readers. It
does not aim or pretend to publish a
paper for any other than Wisconsin people.
But deems it give its readers

THE BEST STATE PAPER

only

copy 75¢ a year OR 12 dubs 50¢ a
year

cents

Write for a free sample copy, with club
and alumnae offer, and accept-
able now. The Sentinel will reward you
for any new subscribers you may secure
among your friends during the winter

The Weekly Sentinel will be sent dur-
ing 1896 for 50 cents to any one who
will respect the payment of a small
sum in advance and the subscription
price to its Milwaukee address. This
offer will be open till April 1, 1896.

The publisher of the New North will accept
and forward subscriptions to The
Weekly Milwaukee Sentinel under this
offer.



Scientific American
Agency for
PATENTS

CAVEATS,
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGN PATENTS,
COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to
MULLER & CO., 361 Broadway, New York,
or send airmail to 1000 N. 10th Street, Milwaukee,
Wis., and a copy will be sent by mail.
Copies taken out by us are brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world, especially illustrated. No advertiser
is too small to be represented. Address, MULLER & CO.,
Milwaukee, 361 Broadway, New York City.

THE BANK BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

New Bank Building, Rhinelander.

Steam Heated Bath Rooms.

All work in the tonsorial line done
Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

Notes From our Agricultural College.

BY PROF. E. F. GOFF, BORNEUTER.

POTATO SCAB AND HOW IT MAY BE
PREVENTED.

The rough, brown scab often found on the surface of potatoes injures their appearance and selling price. Careful investigation has taught that the scab is caused by a fungous parasite that, like all fungi, is developed from spores (seeds). Scabby potatoes infected with the spores of the fungus when planted carry the disease to the new tubers, and thus perpetuate the trouble. To avoid scabby potatoes then, the farmer must plant seed which is free from scab, or on which the spores of the scab have been destroyed. Experiments show that the trouble can be greatly lessened or prevented by proper treatment of the seed potatoes.

To treat seed potatoes, dissolve two and one-fourth ounces of corrosive sublimate (which may be purchased at any drug store) in two or three gallons of hot water, using a wooden pail; when dissolved, pour into a barrel and add sufficient water to make fifteen gallons in all of the solution. Free the seed potatoes of dirt by washing, if necessary, and see that they have no sprouts on them; empty the potatoes into the barrel containing the solution and allow them to remain one hour and a half, at the end of which time they should be taken out and other lots treated with the same water. The seed may be easily handled by placing in a bag or basket and immersing in the solution.

Since corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison to all human beings and animals, and very corrosive to metals, the following directions should be observed:

1. No one should handle the poison except those who know of its deadly character.

2. Do not place the solution in metal pails or vessels, as it will corrode them. Use wood pails or barrels for holding the liquid.

3. Any seed potatoes so treated should be destroyed at once if they are not planted, as they may poison animals eating them.

Since the solution is weak, the seed potatoes can be handled for cutting, planting, etc., without any injury to the hands.

This treatment is now used by intelligent potato growers, and is strongly recommended to our readers as practical and something worth trying this spring by all who are troubled with scabby potatoes. When potatoes treated as above recommended are planted upon new ground, or upon ground which has not grown potatoes for some years, the crop is generally free from scab; but if potatoes are planted on ground that grew scabby potatoes within two or three years, the prevention is generally but partial, as many of the spores of the scab remain in the ground ready to attack the young potatoes as they grow.

THE FARMERS' POTATO CULTURE BULLETIN.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a most excellent bulletin on the Culture of Potatoes, which should be in the hands of every Wisconsin farmer reader of these notes. In this bulletin the results of all experiments in potato culture carried on at the various experiment stations have been compiled, and other important matters presented in brief, simple language. All phases of the subject are treated. Any reader particularly interested in potato growing should write for this bulletin, addressing "Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

A NEW PEST: THE SAN JOSE SCALE.
As though there were not trouble enough already, we are threatened with another insect pest which may prove as serious in its way as did the potato beetle years ago.

The San Jose scale of the Pacific Coast was introduced into a New Jersey nursery about ten years ago, and has since been distributed on nursery stock from this source to other states, so that it is now found in Indiana, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is possible that this insect will live in the southern half of our state, and, if so, should it find lodgment it will prove a most serious insect enemy to all fruit trees and many varieties of shade trees and ornamental shrubs. Generally the scale causes the death of the trees attacked in two or three years unless prevented.

While the San Jose scale has not yet been found in Wisconsin, how long its introduction may be prevented remains to be seen. It will likely be introduced by nursery stock coming from infested nurseries. All persons buying trees or shrubs should refuse to purchase or receive from eastern nurseries unless it shall

be guaranteed in writing as free from the San Jose scale.

Those interested wishing to learn just how the scale looks and other important facts concerning it can secure the desired information from a bulletin recently issued on the San Jose scale, which may be had by addressing "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

Boon Company Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pelican Boom Co., held at the company's office in the city of Rhinelander on April 18, 1896, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved: that the rate of boondage for the season of 1896 be and hereby is fixed at the uniform price of forty-five (45) cents per thousand feet on all logs sorted, stored and delivered by the Boom Company; provided that the owner of such logs, so handled and delivered pays one-half of the sealer's wages while employed on his logs; otherwise the rate of boondage shall be fifty (50) cents per thousand feet, in which case the Boom Company shall pay all of the wages of such sealer. All logs are to be sealed upon the log deck of the mill when the logs are sawed, by a competent sealer to be appointed by and to be under the control of the general manager of the Boom Company.

THE PELICAN BOOM CO.

By W. E. Brown, Secy.

\$150.00 Is Cold Given.

for selling "STORY OF SPAIN AND CUBA."

The International News & Book Co., Baltimore, Md., offer \$150.00 to anyone selling in three months 175 copies of their new book, "Story of Spain and Cuba." Premiums and liberal commissions given for any quantity sold. This is one of the greatest selling books out. Many agents make from \$5 to \$10 a day.

A graphic account of the present war and the struggle for liberty is given, 100 beautiful illustrations, 700 pages. Freight paid and credit given; 50 cent outfit free if 10 cents is sent for postage. Write them immediately.

The refinement of photographic luxury is embodied in the Bull's Eye, Model '96. It is so simple to operate that the beginner can hardly go wrong if he tries. It has new features that rank it with the most complete cameras and will endear it to the heart of every experienced amateur. You will find the Bull's Eye, Model '96 Camera for sale by C. C. Bronson & Co.

Any lady or gentleman intending to purchase a bicycle cheap will find it to their interest to call and inspect my wheels now on exhibition at the Second Hand Store. I have as good a line of wheels as there is made and my prices are right. J. E. Mack.

Those desirous of purchasing patent stoppered bottles for Root Beer can obtain the same at reasonable prices by applying to Arthur Taylor at Rhinelander Bottling Works, ff.

Extra nice Creamery Butter in small tubs (about 13 lbs.) @ 22 cents lb. retail 25 cents lb., at Keeble's.

DR. ADDISON J. PROVOST.

Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Specimens adjusted.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Charges Moderate. Office over King & Keat's Drug Store. MERRILL, WIS.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

IS OZARK COUNTY, OZARK COUNTY.

JAMES O. BAYMON, Plaintiff.

vs. J. W. CRONKITE, ADDIE E. CRONKITE, FREDERICK T. GREENE and L. D. BREKIN, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the above entitled action on the 22d day of March, 1895, will expose for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Circuit House, in the City of Rhinelander, in Ozark County, on the 16th day of May, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate:

Lot number twelve (12) and the tenth (10) feet of Lot number eleven (11) in Block number fourteen (14) of the original part of the Village (the 11th) of Rhinelander, in Ozark County, Wisconsin, to satisfy the amount due upon said judgment, together with costs and expenses of sale.

B. F. SMITH, Sheriff of Ozark Co., Wis., May 7, 1896.

Dated March 29th, 1896.

IS OZARK COUNTY, OZARK COUNTY.

Letters of administration having been issued to Catherine Diller on the estate of Nicholas Diller, late of Ozark County, deceased:

It is ordered that the time until and including the first Tuesday in November, 1896, be allowed for the settlement of the estate of Nicholas Diller, deceased, to prevent their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands against the said Nicholas Diller, deceased, be received, examined and adjusted by this court at the office of the Clerk, located at the City of Rhinelander in Ozark County, at the regular term, to be held on the first Tuesday of December, 1896.

It is further ordered that notice of the times and places at which such claims and demands will be received, examined and adjusted be given by the Clerk, and by the Sheriff, to the parties entitled to receive them, by public notice, to be given in the New North, a weekly newspaper, in Ozark County, the first publication to be within ten days from the date hereof, dated April 20, 1896.

J. W. McCOY, County Judge.

The Warm Spring Weather
Brings a Demand For

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We have them - The
Celebrated

Trojan Brand

None better made in all
the new styles and nobby pat-
terns and at all prices to suit
customers.

Ladies' Skirts and Wrappers!

We can sell Ladies' Skirts and Wrappers to you cheaper than
you can buy the cloth to make them. Look over the
assortment and see for yourself.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

The Largest and Best Assortment in the City
Prices Very Low.

Are You Thinking of

CARPETS

We have a Splendid Line and the prices are
Extremely Low.

IRVIN GRAY.

You run no risk

of getting musty or poor grades of FLOUR
if you patronize

HANCHETT & ARMSTRONG.

We Guarantee every sack to give you perfect satis-
faction or money cheerfully refunded. Prices the lowest. Mail
orders a specialty

Crane, Fenelon & Co.

Dry Goods, Groceries.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods

First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.

J. R. JOHNSTON

Fine Merchant Tailor

A good fit and satisfactory prices
Guaranteed

Hinman Building. RHINELANDER.

A. C. DANIELSON & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILOR. K

We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We
carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop
opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant, Rhinelander, Wis.

E. G. SQUIER

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best
gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Faust's Block.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin

FOR LOVE OF HIM.

BY VIOLET EYINGE MITCHELL.

(CONTINUED. 196.)

A sky of ragged gray clouds, through which peeped fitfully a crescent moon, showing the figure of a young girl who, as she ran feet over a stony road, wore a crimson shawl drawn snugly about her shoulders; and, from under an old straw hat that had been blown askew by the wind, escaped a curling mass of chestnut hair.

Behind her stretched a wide sweep of gently undulating country, sparsely dotted at rare intervals by dwellings; while, like the diamonds in a marquise ring, flashed the lights from a small neighboring settlement, known as Garry's Corners.

The girl's eyes wandered neither to right or left, but were fixed with breathless impatience, upon a desolate-looking frame structure, standing directly in front of her, on the brow of a hill. Pushing open the gate, Alice Deering made her way hastily to the kitchen door, on which she rapped sharply.

"Mother! Mother!" called she, accentuating her knocking with urgent voice. "Let me in, quick!"

A woman, whose dark eyes flashed like beacon lights from under heavy brows, opened the door and stood peering out into the darkness. Back of her, in the kitchen, a kerosene lamp burned with uneven flame.

"You're late," she muttered, fretfully. "We've had supper long ago. You shouldn't stay out so long, Alice."

The girl pushed aside the lean arm which her mother-in-law had stretched across the door, and elbowing her way into the house, turned the key in the lock.

"Mother!" she gasped. "I've got dreadful news; I don't know how to tell it."

For a moment she leaned against the wall, clutching at the old red shawl and struggling for breath; then, between sobs, she poured forth her story.

"They're coming! There is not a doubt of it. I've just heard the whole thing. You know that big oak tree in front of the post office? I was standing behind it, reading a letter, when Judge Daily passed; and just then John Halloran came out of the office. They whispered together, not two feet from where I stood, and I heard every word."

Mrs. Deering's face had been as flushed as that of her daughter-in-law, but it suddenly became pale; her nostrils quivered as when a war horse scents battle from afar.

"Quick!" she commanded. "Tell me everything. Is Roger in danger?"

"They are not satisfied with the acquittal," wailed Alice; "they say—oh! they say that Roger murdered Davis in cold blood, and they will take the law in their own hands, this very night."

"This—very—night!" echoed the elder woman, with startled emphasis. She turned, and as if in a daze threw wood on the fire, adding sharply, as the flames leaped up: "They shall not have him."

A responsive flash lighted from the blue eyes of Deering's wife.

"We'll die first," said she, flinging aside her crimson shawl.

"I'll run all the way home, and planned as I run. We will save him. Don't lose heart, mother."

"He's upstairs in the north chamber, reading," returned Mrs. Deering. "He has a light burning! I don't know but it should be out."

"Roger!" called Alice, with soft but imperative voice. "Roger!"

A door at the head of the stairs opened quickly, and a man's deep-toned response was heard.

"Put your lamp out and come down at once," cried the mother. Her tall, angular figure seemed to have suddenly stiffened and assumed greater height. She resembled a grenadier.

Presently a fair-haired young man, with a smoothly-shaven, almost boyish face, ran lightly down the creaking stairs.

He paused on the lowest step, gazing in blank astonishment at the excited faces of the women.

"Mother! Alice!" he cried. "What has happened? Are you—"

Alice darted forward, and interrupting her husband, laid a firm, white hand upon his arm.

"Roger! I've overheard Daily and John Halloran talking. They are planning to revenge Davis; your life is in danger. Wait—don't hinder me—I must tell you the whole thing. Oh! Roger! They are coming to-night to drag you from me—and—and—" She gasped at the last word, but bravely began again. "Listen! Mother and I will save you. It is too light to get away now. That must be given up. But, you know the old chest in the garret; where mother packed your father's clothes after he died. You must make air holes in the lid, cut yourself with some of the clothing, and lie still. It's large enough."

She paused again, breathing heavily.

Then she turned suddenly and began to fasten the wooden shutters. Deering leaped to her assistance.

"Go upstairs!" commanded she, pausing in the act of driving a heavy nail.

"Do you think," protested Roger, with an oath, "that I will sneak to the attic like a coward, and leave two women to meet these infernal scoundrels?"

"If they hang you, they kill me," returned Alice, shortly, hammering at the other shutter. "It's a short road, but it leads home; save yourself and save your wife."

She ran to him, and, twining her arms about his neck, covered his face with sealed two shell-like ears. Not a tremor marked her movements.

With the measured tread of a caged beast, his mother paced the floor and listened without a word.

"Roger, Roger," besought the girl, "be reasonable. They will not touch mother or me. Don't fear for us; the danger is nothing, nothing."

"Nothing!" echoed the mother, interrupting his fierce gestures. "Mind what your wife says."

Alice led her husband to the foot of the stairs.

"For my sake," she whispered, pushing him gently. "Oh! Roger, Roger, for the sake of Alice."

Deering still hesitated. He was no coward, but death and disgrace confronted him, and left no room for choice. With one foot on the lowest step, he cast a backward glance at his mother, who, pausing in her feverish walk, held up two warning hands.

"Hark!" he cried. "Hark! I thought I heard the gate open."

Five minutes later two women sat in the semi-darkness of the fire-lit kitchen, each with a loaded gun resting upon her knee. The face of the younger burned like crimson poppies, but the features of Mrs. Deering were white and cold as chiseled marble.

Suddenly Mrs. Deering sprang to her feet; she held her gun in firm clutch, and her voice had the strained tone of an instrument at high pitch.

"I hear the trampling of horses' feet towards Garry's Corners," she cried.

"Listen!"

Alice did not move. She sat straight as an arrow in her high, upright chair waiting.

It was clearly perceptible now; the clink-clink, clink-clink of galloping feet in the distance.

In five minutes, possibly less—

Mrs. Deering placed the muzzle of her gun through one of two holes which she had made in the door, and, beckoning to Alice, pointed to the other aperture.

At this moment the clattering of heavy hoofs upon the gravel could be distinctly heard, as the horses, two abreast, came up the winding avenue of shadowy trees; the riders drew up before the kitchen door.

The two women darted swift glances at each other in the dim firelight; but their hands, leveling the heavy guns, did not tremble.

Then the silence was broken by a volley of knocks upon the door, and a man's voice commanding Roger Deering to come out.

No reply came from the darkened house. The very air was heavy with suspense.



IT WAS DEERING—HIS FACE WHITE AS A FHEET.

Another fusillade of blows, and a still more peremptory summons in the name of Judge Lynch.

Alice looked at her mother-in-law's face. It was rigid in its set intensity, and her clawlike fingers were upon the trigger of her gun.

"That was Daily's voice," whispered the girl. "Fire, mother! Aim towards the eypress tree!"

There was a sharp report, followed by curses and clamor.

Mrs. Deering smiled coldly. "Some one is hurt," said she.

The kitchen door shook under the combined force of several stalwart shoulders. It had, beside lock and key, a heavy wooden bar, fitting in grooves at either side. As long as the bar held out there was comparative safety, but the lock was of very little use.

Another shot and a cry. Alice glanced triumphantly at Mrs. Deering.

Then began a carnival of battery, as the men, infuriated by the shots, clambered over each other in impotent rage. They rattled the shutters and hammered at the door; and through it all the women reloaded and fired their guns.

Suddenly Alice paled, and her lips trembled, as she exclaimed:

"They are going to the front of the house. Oh, mother! It is only a matter of minutes now."

At this moment some one came creeping, soft-footed, down the stairs, and peered into the kitchen.

It was Deering; his face white as a sheet.

"Allen," burst from his lips, as if unwillingly, "a word in your ear! and may you die if you repeat it. It was not Deering who came out to face the pistol shot, but his wife. Hush, man! Perhaps I was not the only one who saw a curl of long hair flying from his wife's hand."

"The game is up," he cried. "Let us make an end of it."

He strode toward the front door and laid a resolute hand upon the key, but his mother dragged him back.

"Madman!" she screamed; and applying her lips to the keyhole, called out in lusty tones: "No surrender!"

Alice had slipped upstairs. She went to her husband's room, and selecting from his clothing a heavy overcoat, buttoned it snugly over her breast; then, taking down from its peg an old slouch hat by which he was well known in Garry's Corners, she placed it with Deering's own earless toes upon her head, taking care that its brim con-

tinued to land wide of the mark!"

As, raising a window that opened on a small circular balcony above the front door, she deliberately stepped out, and leaning with folded arms against the pillars that supported its pagoda-like roof, awaited the result.

Suddenly the night was startled anew by a loud cry, as Daily, standing back from the others, perceived that silent figure upon the balcony.

"Stand out! Stand out! and meet Justice like a man!" roared he.

Seven other voices took up and repeated the cry; while Deering, within the house, struggled with his mother, who would not suffer him to obey that imperious call.

Then Alice, realizing that the moment admitted of no indecision, squared her young shoulders and stepped out from the shadow of the pillar.

The resemblance to Roger was striking. Tall, her figure robbed of its slimness by the overcoat, and her chestnut hair hidden beneath the easily recognized hat, she knew how to conceal her betraying skirts behind the fencing of the balcony, and to strike an attitude peculiar to herself.

There was a heart beat of intense silence. Then came a low-voiced order from Daily, and eight pistols rang out.

The markers, through a cloud of smoke, saw the target on the balcony stretch up its arms, away to and fro, then fall heavily backward.

"Shall we force our way through the house and see that he is dead?" asked Daily.

Beneath his black cloak Halloran shuddered. "No, no, enough of this," he muttered. "Out of eight shots we may rely on it that one has sent Deering to his last accounts."

There was a startled cry from Roger as he heard the discharge of the pistols, and, turning to speak to his wife, discovered her absence.

"Where is Alice?" asked he, with a horror that increased as the trampling of horses' feet struck his ear.

Blankly Mrs. Deering echoed his question, groping about the darkness with extended arms; and, for the first time that night, her limbs trembled beneath her as she followed her son to the north chamber.

Deering lifted his wife's body from the floor of the balcony, and bent over it with urgent entreaty that could find expression only in two words:

"Darling! Darling!"

At which Alice, smiling, opened her blue eyes.

"I think," she murmured, "that I am only slightly hurt. The bullet

WOMAN AND HOME.

DRAWING-ROOM SCREEN.

Although Rather Elaborate, One Can Be Made at Moderate Expense.

There is no minor article of furniture perhaps that is more useful in a house than a pretty screen. Every drawing-room should possess one, for it contributes largely to its coziness, especially in the winter months. To purchase a really nice screen, ready-made, a good round sum must be expended, and even then the article purchased may not prove satisfactory. I am giving, therefore, a practical suggestion for a home-made screen, which, if properly carried out, will result in a charming and useful addition to the drawing-room.

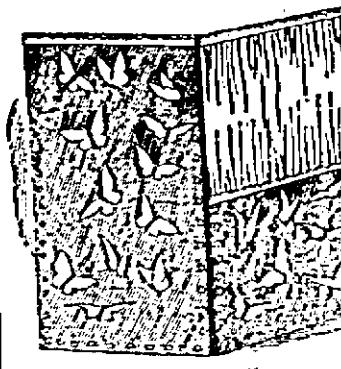
For the framework of my screen, an ordinary two-leaf clothes-horse will answer admirably; but if a particular size and width be desired, a working carpenter will knock you up what you require for a trifle.

Having your framework ready, cover it with a strong, unbleached calico. This will be best done by using small black brads, and covering each leaf separately. The calico should be strained very tightly from side to side, and plenty of brads used in the nailing. When these preliminaries are accomplished the frame is ready for its ornamental covering.

The materials required will be as follows: Fine olive-green cloth to cover the screen quite plainly on the outside, a yard of lemon-colored velvet, and sufficient eau-de-Nil pongee silk to line the inside of the screen, and to cover half of the front. I am unable to give quantities of material in this instance, as I have not suggested any particular size for the screen, which may vary with the tastes of the reader, and the actual making is what I wish to make clear to you.

It will be seen by the sketch that the ornamentation of the screen consists of a flight of butterflies upon one leaf and the lower half of the second. These are fashioned from the lemon-colored velvet, and should be cut out from a paper pattern, which may be varied in various positions according to the ingenuity of the worker, and it is a pretty idea to have the butterflies graduating in size from large to very small.

These, when cut out, can be fixed on to the cloth in two or three ways:



THE SCREEN.

If needlework is not cared for the prettier insects can be fastened to the cloth with good and clear liquid glue, gilding the edges of the wings afterwards with a little paint applied with a camel-hair brush. The other method is to applique the butterflies on, using a fine gold thread for the purpose; in both cases the effect will be very pretty.

When this ornamentation is complete, and a glance at the sketch will give an idea of the arrangement, the cloth must be tightly strained over the frame, each leaf separate, using small fancy nails for the purpose of fixing, and being very careful to turn in all edges quite neatly. It will be found best to cut a narrow strip of cloth with which to cover the screen where the two leaves join, and this should be nailed tightly and smoothly as a last item.

Having then covered the screen, the upper half of one leaf should be further adorned by a full gathered piece of the eau-de-Nil silk, as seen by the sketch. We then come to the inside of the screen, and this is lined entirely with the eau-de-Nil silk, slightly gathered from top to bottom. A small light photographic shelf can be lit, fixed across the top of each leaf, and a few pretty fancy brass hooks screwed in the spot that goes across the center will be found most useful for hanging the work bag, etc., upon. Your screen is now complete, and all that is required for a finishing touch are a few yards of gold tinsel lace in a pattern which will edge the screen top and bottom. My design is, perhaps, a little elaborate, but it would not prove expensive.—Madame.

Cooking Cabbage Without Odor. Many housekeepers decline to have cabbage cooked in their kitchens because of the disagreeable odor with which the vegetable fills the house. If the servant would but obey the following directions this objection would be reduced to a minimum.

In the first place the saucepan should be the largest the meager affords, and must contain enough water to entirely cover the cabbage. This saucepan must be placed on the hottest part of the range and the water be at a galloping boil before the cabbage is put in, and must be kept at a boil until the vegetable is done. Last of all the lid must not be put on the saucepan during the whole process of cooking.

Potato Souffle.

Add to two pounds of mashed potatoes a little butter, seasoning to taste, and a gill of milk. Into a saucepan put half a pint of milk and four tablespoonsfuls of butter; let boil together one minute, then stir in three ounces of flour, and continue stirring until a smooth, thick paste; then stir in the potatoes and the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, work well together, and then add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a firm froth. Pour the mixture into a souffle basin and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. When done, serve immediately.—Good Housekeeping.

NEW THINGS IN LAMPS.

How Many Familiar Bits of Home-Work Are United Nowadays.

In these days, when everything from an ink bottle to a tea-caddy is utilized for a lamp foundation, with, too, it must be admitted, varying success, a really graceful novelty is not to be overlooked. Such a one, seen recently, was a lamp evolved from an Italian wine bottle. Into the long, slender neck of a large wicker-banded Chianti flask was inserted one of the delicate glass lamp bulbs to be found in the leading shops. The shade, a most harmonious accompaniment to this effective conceit, was of fine sprigged muslin gathered very full over a lining of white silk. The gay red and blue silk pompons which the Italian manu-

facturer uses to ornament his Sarsaparilla

IN CONGRESS.

Summary of the Daily Proceedings at Washington

Measures of Importance That Are Under Consideration in the Senate and the House—Hills and Resolutions Passed.

Washington, April 28.—The naval appropriation bill was before the senate throughout the entire session yesterday.

Washington, April 29.—The whole of yesterday's session in the senate was occupied in the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Washington, April 30.—In the senate yesterday resolutions were adopted accepting from the state of Wisconsin the statue of James Marquette. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and the remainder of the session was given up to political speeches.

Washington, May 1.—The naval appropriation bill was further discussed in the senate yesterday. A bill was favorably reported to protect free labor from contest competition by confining the sale of goods manufactured by convict labor in the state where produced. Senator Hill introduced a bill in relation to contempts of United States courts, the bill defining direct contempt to be those committed during the sitting of a court or a judge in chambers in its or his presence; all other contempts are indirect.

Washington, May 2.—During the discussion of the naval appropriation bill in the senate yesterday Senator Tillman (S. C.) made a bitter attack on the president and secretary of the treasury and was replied to by Senator Hill (N. Y.). Senator Butler (N. C.) introduced a bill to make the Mexican silver dollar, the Japanese yen and the trade dollar equal in value to the standard dollar of the United States.

Washington, May 4.—After a week's debate, which has taken a wide range, the senate on Saturday passed the naval appropriation bill. It provides, among other things, for two battle ships and 13 torpedo boats.

THE HOUSE.

Bills Introduced and Petitions and Resolutions Presented.

Washington, April 28.—The house completed the pension bill and passed it to a third reading and engrossment. The only amendment adopted was one providing that the pension office should construe the pension laws liberally in the interest of the claimant.

Washington, April 29.—The house yesterday passed the general pension bill by a vote of 157 to 54 and the bankruptcy bill was discussed.

Washington, April 30.—The house spent the time yesterday in further discussion of the bankruptcy bill.

Washington, May 1.—In the house yesterday the general debate on the bankruptcy bill was concluded. A bill was introduced to provide for the purchase of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky and to erect on the site a national soldiers' home, to be known as the "Lincoln Soldiers' Home."

Washington, May 2.—The house debated the major portion of the time yesterday to debate on the bankruptcy bill. A bill to provide for a delegate in congress from the territory of Alaska was defeated, 44 to 60.

Washington, May 3.—In the house on Saturday, after five days of debate, the Henderson bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was passed by a vote of 157 to 81. Under its terms there are eight acts for which a debtor can be forced into involuntary bankruptcy, as follows:

1. If a person has concealed himself with intent to defraud his creditors for \$500.

2. Failed for 30 days while insolvent to secure the release of any property levied upon for \$200 or over.

3. Made a transfer of any of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

4. Made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

5. Made, while insolvent, a transfer of any of his property for the purpose of giving a preference.

6. Procured or suffered a judgment to be entered against him with intent to defeat his creditors and suffered same to remain unpaid ten days.

7. Secreted any of his property to avoid its being levied upon under legal proceeding against himself.

8. Suffered, while insolvent, an execution for \$500 or over to be returned no property found.

Hill Taylor Hanged.

Carrollton, Mo., May 1.—William P. Taylor, the murderer of Gus Meeks and his family, paid the death penalty for his crime Thursday. He was taken to the scaffold at 10:44 o'clock. He walked boldly up the steps, took his stand on the trap and in two minutes the lever was sprung. Not a word passed his lips after he was led from the jail. His neck was broken by the fall, and in 17 minutes he was taken down and placed in his coffin.

Stanford Request Paid.

San Francisco, May 4.—After three years' litigation over the estate of the late Senator Stanford, Mrs. Stanford has at last been enabled to pay the bequest of \$2,500,000 which the senator left to Leland Stanford, Jr., university. This payment means an assured income to the great institution.

Gen. Porter Reelected.

Richmond, Va., May 1.—At the annual congress in this city of the national society of the Sons of the American Revolution Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, was reelected president.

A Damaging Storm.

Chicago, May 2.—Dispatches from Illinois towns report a very heavy storm of wind, rain and hail. Several persons were hurt, and fruit and growing crops were badly damaged in some sections.

Two Hundred Persons Drowned.

Shanghai, April 20.—A collision occurred at Woo Sung between the steamers New Chwang and On Wa. The latter sank and over 200 persons, mostly Chinese, were drowned.

Swiss National Exhibition Opened.

Geneva, May 2.—The Swiss national exhibition was formally opened here Friday by Dr. Adolphus Deucher, vice president of the Swiss confederation.

A RULER SLAIN.

An Assassin Takes the Life of Nazar-Eddin, the Shah of Persia.

Berlin, May 2.—According to dispatch received here from Teheran the shah of Persia was shot and killed Friday afternoon while entering the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim. It is added that a physician attached to the German legation saw the shah's body.

Immediately after the shah was shot he was carried to his carriage and it conveyed to the palace in this city. There he was attended by Dr. Tholegan, his chief physician, and other physicians who were hastily sent for. But, in spite of their combined efforts to save him, his majesty expired soon after

Clothers and Tailors Assn.

Lindquist & Campbell, one of the oldest clothing and merchant tailoring firms in Marinette, assigned to W. S. Baker, J. O. Lindquist, a member of the firm, was also the pioneer fish dealer of northern Wisconsin, and he was forced to declare his personal insolvency on account of the failure of the firm. Lindquist & Campbell carried a \$15,000 stock, and Mr. Lindquist conducted a fish business of \$20,000 to \$30,000 a month, with houses in Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee.

Body Found.

The body of Lloyd Wallace, whose mysterious disappearance from Fond du Lac on March 26 has been a subject of much speculation, was found on the beach of Lake Winnebago near Pipe Village. It was identified by means of the clothes and a truss which the missing man always wore. There is small doubt but that Wallace lost his life while trying to cross the lake on the ice.

Stoned Their Uncle to Death.

While engaged in a quarrel over a fence Anton and Joseph Cychoz stoned their uncle, Anton Cychoz, to death. The parties are Poles, who live near Poland Corners, and belong to the more intelligent class of farmers of that nationality. The murderers walked to Stevens Point and placed themselves in the hands of Sheriff Leahy. The boys are 24 and 21 years old respectively.

To Reduce Tuition Fees.

At a meeting in Madison of the board of regents of the state university it was decided to reduce tuition fees in all departments except the colleges of law and agriculture. The fees in all other departments will now be the same as a year ago. The action of the board in raising the fees last year met with much opposition and the regents were at the time criticised freely.

Driven from Their Homes.

The people of Shelbyton were driven from their homes by a cloudburst. Residences in the lowlands were inundated to such a depth that the police and fire departments had to use boats in rescuing the women and children. Many persons had narrow escapes from death. The loss of property amounted to thousands of dollars.

Oratorical Contest.

An internormal oratorical contest between five of the state normal schools—Oshkosh, Platteville, Stevens Point, River Falls and Whitewater—will take place in Whitewater on May 15. An oratorical league between these schools will at that time be formed, which will provide for an annual contest.

Lived One Hundred and One Years.

Mrs. Charlotte Taylor died at her home in Green Bay at the age of 101 years. Mrs. Taylor was born at Duck Creek, Brown county, in 1793, and had never been outside of the state. Her father was a French trader and her mother one of the Menominee tribe of Indians.

The News Condensed.

William Branton, pardoned out of the penitentiary by the governor, was under arrest at Madison for robbery. His real name is said to be Tarbox, his parents residing in Indianapolis.

The survivors of the Fourteenth Wisconsin regiment will hold a reunion at Oshkosh June 11 to 13.

Mrs. Coggins, of New Richmond, was burned to death while lighting a fire.

The Wisconsin Telephone company has decided to make improvements in its long-distance service between Milwaukee and a number of the leading cities of the state.

Miss Farnell H. Carle, eldest daughter of a Janesville banker, a prominent worker in Methodist circles, dropped dead of heart disease, aged 27 years.

To Cleanse the System.

Effectually yet gently, when constipated, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to restore the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritation or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, etcetera, use Syrup of Figs.

Miss De Piaz—"Doctor, what is the secret of beauty?" Family Physician (confidentially)—"Be born pretty."—N. Y. Weekly.

First stopped fire by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fire after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 10th Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The tongue of a fool is the key of his mouth, which is a wise man's wisdom laid in keeping.—Socrates.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 4.

LIVE STOCK—Steers..... \$1.00 6 1/2

Sheep..... 3 1/2 6 1/2

Hogs..... 3 1/2 6 1/2

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

CORN—No. 2..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

May..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

OATS—Western..... 1 1/2 6 1/2

PORK—Miss. New..... 1 1/2 6 1/2

BUTTER—Western Creamy..... 1 1/2 6 1/2

EGGS—Fresh..... 1 1/2 6 1/2

POTATOES (per bushel)..... 1 1/2 6 1/2

ONION—Stems..... 4 1/2 6 1/2

MUTTON—Winter..... 3 1/2 6 1/2

SPRING CEREAL—Wheat, May..... 6 1/2

CORN—No. 2..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

OATS—No. 2..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

Barley—(Feed to Pigs)..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 3 1/2 6 1/2

CORN—No. 2..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

OATS—No. 2 White..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

Barley—No. 2..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

LARD..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

DETROIT.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red..... 6 1/2

Corn, No. 2..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

Oats, No. 2 White..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

Barley, No. 2..... 2 1/2 6 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

Texas..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

HOGS..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

EEFEEP..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Steers..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

Cows..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

Feeds..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

HOGS..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

EEFEEP..... 12 1/2 6 1/2

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Children See Their Parents Married.

The unusual spectacle of eight children witnessing the marriage of their father and mother took place at Washburn, the directly interested parties being Miss Fannie Shea, who until now has been known as Mrs. Solomon Mackey, and Solomon Mackey, prominent residents of that city, who have lived together as husband and wife for nearly 20 years. The couple never had been married, except for a common law marriage, and they decided to have the formal ceremony performed. The wedding was attended by the eight children of the couple and many prominent residents of the city.

Clothers and Tailors Assn.

Lindquist & Campbell, one of the oldest clothing and merchant tailoring firms in Marinette, assigned to W. S. Baker, J. O. Lindquist, a member of the firm, was also the pioneer fish dealer of northern Wisconsin, and he was forced to declare his personal insolvency on account of the failure of the firm. Lindquist & Campbell carried a \$15,000 stock, and Mr. Lindquist conducted a fish business of \$20,000 to \$30,000 a month, with houses in Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee.

Body Found.

The body of Lloyd Wallace, whose mysterious disappearance from Fond du Lac on March 26 has been a subject of much speculation, was found on the beach of Lake Winnebago near Pipe Village. It was identified by means of the clothes and a truss which the missing man always wore. There is small doubt but that Wallace lost his life while trying to cross the lake on the ice.

Stoned Their Uncle to Death.

While engaged in a quarrel over a fence Anton and Joseph Cychoz stoned their uncle, Anton Cychoz, to death. The parties are Poles, who live near Poland Corners, and belong to the more intelligent class of farmers of that nationality. The murderers walked to Stevens Point and placed themselves in the hands of Sheriff Leahy. The boys are 24 and 21 years old respectively.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"No," said Mr. Wickwire, "I haven't tried to get away around the house since I told the hired girl to boil the ke— and she did."—Indianapolis Journal.

All Getting into the Bad Wagon.

An official letter from President Dobbins of the Union Veterans' League, announces the selection of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad as the official route of that society to the Republican convention at St. Louis.

Word has just been received that the entire North Dakota delegation has arranged to go on the same line. Already delegates and clubs from Minnesota are securing their accommodations for the trip. As this is the shortest and quickest route and only road to St. Louis with direct car service, there is practically no other in the field. Round-trip tickets will be sold. W. L. Hartaway or E. W. Mortimer, at No. 1 Washington ave., St. Paul, Minn., will be glad to see all who contemplate going.

"One word an' face a hole," said Uncle Elmer, "it berry frequently alike in not libberin' much, alrately 'mounter anything."—Washington Star.

For Grand Army Men.

A splendid battlefield map in four colors, showing all the most famous battlefields of the Virginia and a complete list of 450 battles and skirmishes, with dates, compiled from the official war records, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents in postage. Address U. L. Taylor, N. W. 1st Ave. and

